

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CCXX.

A NEW SPECIES OF *ALOMIELLA* FROM BRAZIL.

R. M. King and H. Robinson

Department of Botany

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 20560.

Collections made in Mato Grosso, Brazil in 1975 include material of a second species of the previously monotypic genus *Alomiella*. The species is named for the collector, Gert Hatschbach of the Museo Botanico Municipal, Curitiba, Brazil.

ALOMIELLA HATSCHBACHII R. M. King & H. Robinson, sp. nov.

Plantae herbaceae perennes erectae ad 18-30 cm altae e basis interdum profuse ramosae superne mediocriter ramosae. Caules fulvescentes tenues in nodis interdum subtiliter deflexi teretes substriati minute subsessiliter stipitate glanduliferi. Folia plerumque alterna basilaria interdum opposita, petiolis tenuibus 2-12 mm longis; laminae rhomboideae 3-9 mm longae et 2-7 mm latae base cuneatae margine supra basem pauce grosse serratae apice acutae supra sparse minute puberulae subglabrae subtus minute subsessiliter stipitate glanduliferae distincte supra basem leniter trinervatae. Inflorescentiae in ramulis minute foliiferis diffuse cymosae, pedicellis primariis ad 23 mm longis omnino sparse minute subsessiliter glanduliferis. Capitula ca. 5 mm alta et lata; squamae involucri ca. 30 inaequales ca. 3-seriatae anguste oblongae vel ellipticae 1.5-4.0 mm longae et 0.3-0.9 mm latae apice breviter acutae interdum vix acuminatae extus et margine minute puberulae et minute subsessiliter glanduliferae inferne bicostatae. Flores ca. 35-40 in capitulo; corollae albae ca. 3 mm longae in nervis incrassatis inferne valdiore, tubis ca. 0.7 mm longis glabris, faucibus ca. 1.7 mm longis longe infundibularibus base e tubis indistinctis extus glabris, lobis anguste triangularibus ca. 0.7 mm longis et base 0.35 mm latis extus et intus in cellulis laxe oblongis laevibus extus pauce pilosulis, pilis non glanduliferis et biseriatis ca. 0.1 mm longis; filamenta in partibus superioribus ca. 0.15-0.20 mm longa, parietibus cellularum tenuiter ornatis; thecae antherarum ca. 1.1 mm longae; appendices antherarum oblongo-ovatae ca. 0.23 mm longae et 0.15 mm latae; appendices stylorum dense ascendenter papillosae, cellulis apicalibus scleroideis. Achaenia fusiformia ca. 1.8 mm longa plerumque in costis dense setulifera; carpodia ca. 0.2 mm lata et 0.1-0.2 mm alta, cellulis basilaribus majoribus, parietibus valde incrassatis; setae pappi ca. 9 facile deciduae 0.7-0.9 mm longae margine inferne longius barbellatae. Grana pollinis in diametro ca. 20 μ m.

TYPE: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: Chapada dos Guimarães. Flor alva, paredes rochosos na borda da chapada. 13/2/1975. G.Hatschbach, W.Anderson, R.Barneby & B.Gates 36137 (Holotype, MBM; isotype, US).

The new species occurs in the same general area as the type species of the genus, *Alomiella regnellii* Malme.

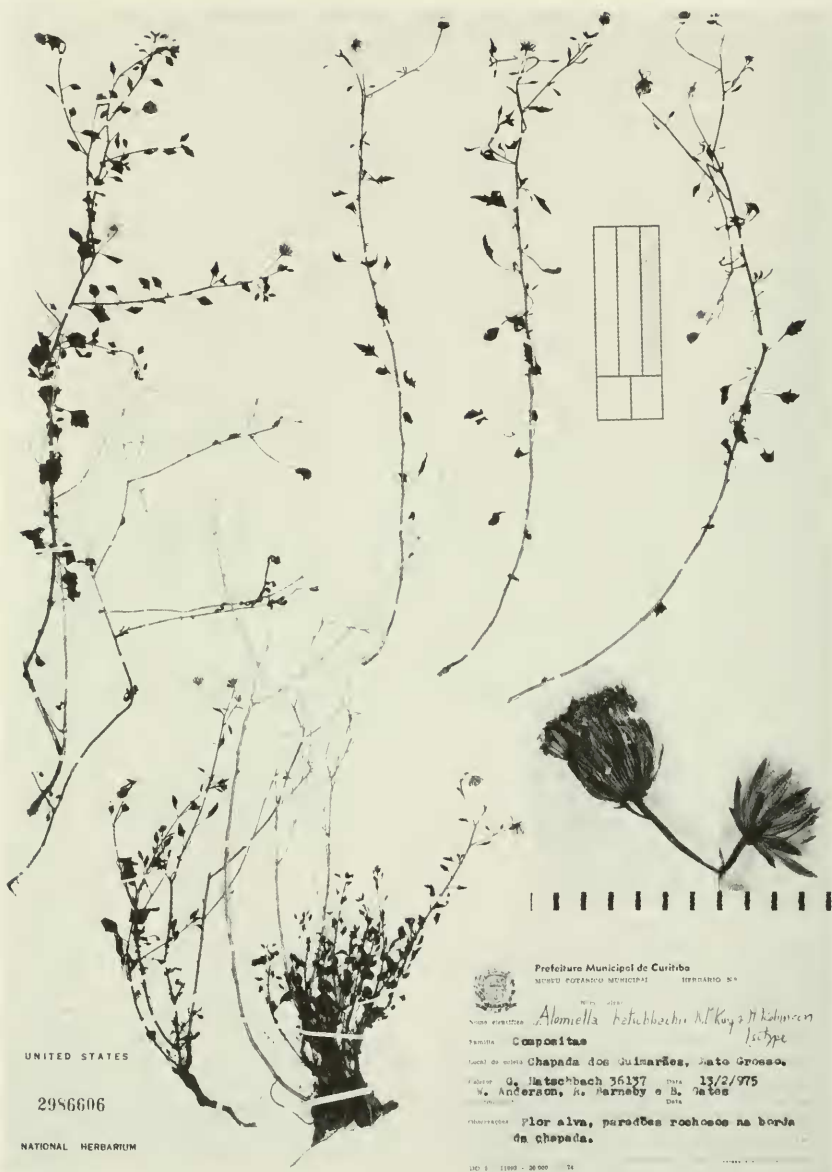
The discovery of the second species of *Alomiella* necessitates an emendation of the generic description to include material with a short pappus of deciduous capillary bristles and with setulae on the achene. In lacking the two features, the type species can be seen as having calvous achenes of the type widely and erratically distributed in the Asteraceae. A greater phyletic reliability is demonstrated for the strongly thickened veins of the corolla and the sclerified apical cells of the style branches. The latter two characters are particularly useful as indicators of the unquestionably very close relationship between two species, one of which was placed in the genus *Alomia* in the traditional classification, and one which would key to *Trichocoronis* in the key by Robinson (1913). The latter genera have proven to be basically North American.

In addition to having achenes with a pappus and setulae, the new species differs from *A. regnellii* by being smaller in all its parts, having only small rhomboidal leaf blades, having only small sessile stipitate glands on its stems and leaves, and having only short biseriate hairs on the lobes of the corollas. In *A. regnellii* the corolla lobes have longer hairs including some that are uniseriate.

The new species raises interesting questions regarding what other variations of *Alomiella* may occur in Mato Grosso.

Literature Cited

- Robinson, B. L. 1913. A key to the genera of the Compositae-Eupatorieae. Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci. 49: 429-437.



UNITED STATES

2986606

NATIONAL HERBARIUM

Prefeitura Municipal de Curitiba
MUSEU BOTANICO MERICAPAZ HERBARIO N.º



NOME DA ESPÉCIE

Alomiella hatschbachii R. King & Robinson
Isotype

FAMILIA

Compositas

LOCAL DE ORIGEM

Chapada dos Guimarães, Mato Grosso.

COLETA POR

O. Hatschbach 36177 DATA 13/2/75

COLETA POR

W. Anderson, R. Barneby e B. Gates

INDICACIONES

Flor alva, paredes rochosas na borda da chapada.

LIT. 1 1995 - 20 000 74

Alomiella hatschbachii R. M. King & H. Robinson, Isotype,
United States National Herbarium. Photos by Victor E. Krantz,
Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural History.